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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/168,688	10/09/1998	YOSHITAKA SHIMURA	837.1186/JDH	2794
21171	7590	06/28/2005	EXAMINER	
STAAS & HALSEY LLP SUITE 700 1201 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W. WASHINGTON, DC 20005			SINGH, DALZID E	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2633	
DATE MAILED: 06/28/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/168,688

Applicant(s)

SHIMURA ET AL.

Examiner

Dalzid Singh

Art Unit

2633

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 March 2005.
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 2-21 and 23-44 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☒ Claim(s) 2-21 and 23-42 is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 43 and 44 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 07 Oct. 2003.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claim 43 and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Udd (US Patent No. 5,455,698).

Regarding claims 43 and 44, Udd discloses communication alarm system, as shown in Fig. 25, comprising:

light source (2507) outputting a light beam;

an optical modulator (2541) modulating the light beam in accordance with a main signal to output an optical signal (in col. 19, lines 36-38, Udd discloses that the phase modulator is used to impressed data onto the light beams; data can be considered as the main signal); and

a shut-down device shutting down the optical signal when receiving a wavelength alarm relating to a wavelength of the light beam (as shown in Fig. 25 and discussed in col. 20, lines 13-18, Udd teaches that the controller (2533) receives a signal from the alarm system (2531) to shut down the light source (2507); therefore since the controller can shut down the light source, the controller can be considered as the shut down device).

Udd discloses light source (2507) for sending out light beam, therefore the location of the light source (2507) can be considered as optical sender and hence, as shown in Fig. 25, the signal generated by alarm system (2531), which can be considered as alarm signal, is provided inside the optical sender.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 43 and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miyazaki et al (US Patent No. 6,040,931) in view of Miyachi et al (US Patent No. 5,920,414).

Regarding claims 43 and 44, Miyazaki et al disclose optical communication system comprising:

light source (OS) outputting a light beam (see Fig. 1);

an optical modulator modulating the light beam in accordance with a main signal to output an optical signal (in col. 1, lines 40-43, Miyazaki et al disclose that modulator are within the optical transmitter, which modulate the signal to output optical signal); and

a shut-down device (shown in Fig. 3, Miyazaki et al show shut-off unit (26)) shutting down the optical signal).

Miyazaki et al disclose judgment unit and monitoring unit for comparing and determining if the signal's parameter is within allowable range and shut off the optical signal if the range is outside the allowable limits (see col. 4, lines 30-52 and col. 7, lines 8-18, 41-47). Miyazaki et al differ from the claimed invention in that Miyazaki et al do not specifically disclose receiving a wavelength alarm relating to a wavelength of the light beam and that the wavelength alarm being provided inside the optical sender. However, generating an alarm signal when abnormality occurs or when the signal is not within an allowable range is well known. Miyachi et al is cited to show such well known concept. In col. 10, lines 45-50 and col. 13, lines 23-27, Miyachi et al disclose generating an alarm when the voltage dropped below the reference voltage (or the voltage is not within the allowable range). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Miyazaki et al by providing means to transmit an alarm signal if the signal is not within an allowable range as taught by Miyachi et al. For example, as shown in Fig. 3 of Miyazaki et al, the alarm could be provided at the optical transmitter (sender), within the judgment unit or before the shut-off unit. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to provide alarm in order to alert operator of any abnormality occurring in the system so that appropriate measure can be taken to correct that abnormality.

Allowable Subject Matter

5. Claims 2-21 and 23-42 are allowed.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed 02 March 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that the reference, Udd, "fails to teach keeping the light source 2507 outputting a light beam... Therefore, the system of Udd cannot monitor the light beam of the light source (2507) after the light source is shut down, and further, cannot immediately output the light beam of the light source (2507) even if the light source (2507) becomes normal". However, such limitation is not found in claims 43 and 44.

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies, as cited above, are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

As discussed in the rejection above, Udd discloses shut-down device. It is well known that when optical signal is shut-down, power of that signal is reduced. Since Udd shows (see Fig. 25) that the optical signal is transmitted to the modulator (2541), therefore if power of the optical signal is reduced, then power of the optical signal outputted by the modulator is also reduce.

Applicant argues that the reference, Miyazaki, "fails to teach keeping the light source unit 20 or the laser diode 30 outputting a light beam... The optical transmitter terminal station apparatus and optical communication system of Miyazaki cannot

monitor the light beam of the light source unit 20 or the laser diode 30 after the light source 20 or the laser diode 30 are shut down. Therefore, ... cannot immediately output the light beam of the light source 20 or the laser diode 30 even if the light beam becomes normal". However, such limitation is not found in claims 43 and 44.

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies, as cited above, are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

As discussed in the rejection above, Miyazaki et al discloses shut-down device (26) as shown in Fig. 3. It is well known that when optical signal is shut-down, power of that signal is reduced. Since Miyazaki et al discloses modulator to receive the optical signal, therefore if power of the optical signal is reduced, then power of the optical signal outputted by the modulator is also reduced.

Conclusion

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

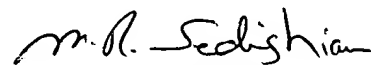
shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dalzid Singh whose telephone number is (571) 272-3029. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 9am - 5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jason Chan can be reached on (571) 272--3022. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

DS
June 25, 2005


M. R. SEDIGHIAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER